



طعمود بلا حدود 2021

Since 2021

**Unit
1**

Staying healthy

Necessity/Lack of necessity/Prohibition

1-Necessity

Present /Future

have to
has to
have got to
need/ needs to

It's necessary for to + inf.

Past

had to
needed to

It was necessary for to + inf.

Future

will have to
will need to

It will be necessary for to + inf.

- Use **have to/has to + infinitive** when you don't have a choice whether to do something or not:
- Use **must + infinitive** to express strong feelings or wishes, strong advice, warm invitations and to say that something is important:

2-Lack of Necessity

Present

don't/doesn't
have to+ inf.

don't/doesn't
need to+inf.

needn't + inf.

It isn't necessary for..... to + inf.

- We have enough sugar. We **don't have to** go to the supermarket.
- I'm not late for the university. I **needn't** hurry.

Past

didn't have to
+ inf

didn't need to
+ inf.

needn't have
+ P.P.

It wasn't necessary forto + inf.

- Yesterday was a national holiday so I **didn't have to** go to school.
- When we arrived at the shop it was closed. We **needn't have** run.

future

won't have to +
inf.

won't need to +
inf.

It won't be necessary for to + inf.

- Tomorrow is Friday. I **won't have to** get up early.

3-Prohibition

mustn't+inf.=

- It's not allowed
- It's prohibited
- It's banned
- It's forbidden
- It's against the law
- It's necessary not

to + inf.

- You **mustn't drive** a car without a license.
- It's **prohibited/ banned/forbidden to drive** a car without a license.
- It's **not allowed to drive** a car without a license.

Unit
2

Eating around the world

Adjective

One-syllable adjectives

tall- young- large- big- ugly- happy-
easy- hot- short- wide- fast- cold- old

More than one-syllable adjectives

careful- wonderful- interesting-
important- beautiful- exciting

Degrees of Adjectives

درجات الصفات

Positive
الصفة

Comparative
المقارنة بين شيئين

Superlative
صيغة التفضيل

Positive

tall
small
large
slow
fast
big
hot
wet
pretty
healthy
friendly
hungry
comfortable
boring
interesting

comparative

taller
smaller
larger
slower
faster
bigger
hotter
wetter
prettier
healthier
friendlier
hungrier
more comfortable
more boring
more interesting

Superlative

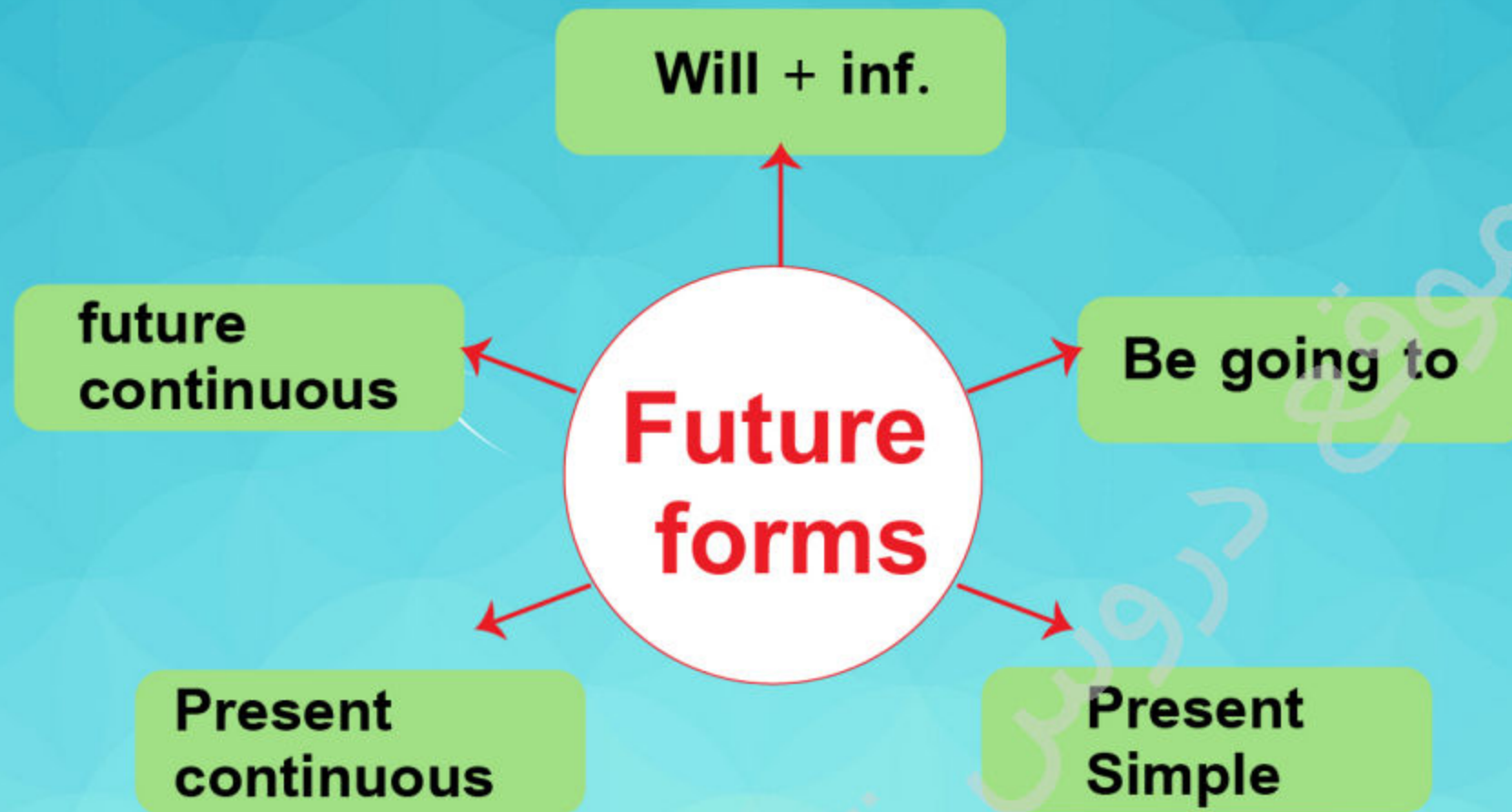
the tallest
the smallest
the largest
the slowest
the fastest
the biggest
the hottest
the wettest
the prettiest
the healthiest
the friendliest
the hungriest
the most comfortable
the most boring
the most interesting

Order of Adjectives ترتيب الصفات

Opinion	Fact adjectives							Noun
	Size	Age	Shape	Colour	Origin	Material	Used for	
It's a nice	small	old	square	brown	Italian	wooden	dinner	table.

Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives ترتيب الصفات

Positive	comparative	Superlative
good/well	better than	the best
bad/badly	worse than	the worst
Little	less than	the least
much/many/a lot of	more than	the most
far	farther/further than	the farthest/furthest

**Unit
3**
The future of food
Ways to express future

Will + inf.

- **Quick decisions** → This dress suits me. **I'll buy** it.
- **Future facts** → My brother **will be 12** years old next month.
- **Predictions without evidence** → Egypt **will win** the next World Cup.
- **Offer** → The bag looks heavy. I **will help** you carry it
- **Request** → **Will** you **help** me with the heavy bag, Hazem?
- **Threats** → Behave well or **I'll tell** your father.
- **Warning** → If we don't study hard, we **won't pass** the test.

Be going to +inf.

- **For plans and decisions we have already made** →
| **I'm going to travel** to a European country next week.
- **To make predictions with evidence** →
| The ceiling is cracked. It **is going to fall**.

Future continuous المستقبل المستمر

Usage:

- 1- For actions which will be in progress at a stated future time.
- 2- For actions which will definitely happen in the future as a result of a routine or arrangement (**instead of Present Continuous**).
- 3- When we ask politely about people's arrangements to see if they can do something for us or because we want to offer to do something for them.
- 4- We use **may be + v-ing** to refer to future events or trends which are possible but not certain.

Form:

will be + v-ing

-I'll be sitting on the beach this time next week.

Negative

won't be + v-ing

-I won't be studying at 4 p.m. tomorrow.

Future continuous
المستقبل المستمر

Interrogative

Will + sub. + be + v-ing?

-Will you be sleeping at 11p.m tonight?

Present Simple

When we refer to programmes or timetables (planes/trains/busses, etc.).

Form

He/She/It + v. + (s,es,ies)

I/They/We/You + inf.

Examples

The match **starts** at 9 pm.

The train to Aswan **arrives** at 7:30.

Present continuous

For fixed arrangements in the near future.

Form

(am/is/are + v-ing)

Examples

I have booked the tickets. I'm **travelling** to Siwa next Friday.

The time conjunctions used with future simple and perfect

The future simple is used with the following time conjunctions:

Future simple

will+ inf.
be going to +inf.

conjunction

After
Before
till/until
when
as soon as

Present

Present simple
Present perfect

- 1- **After** Samy **finishes/has finished** his homework, He'll **play** a video game.
- 2- The manager **is going to see** you **as soon as** he **comes** out of the meeting.
- 3- Inform me **as soon as** you **receive** the parcel.

Unit
4

Changing English

Reported imperatives, suggestions and advice

Direct speech

Reported speech

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive imperative
"Clean the car." | <p>tell + to + inf
He told/ordered me to clean the car.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative imperative
"Don't move." | <p>tell + not to + inf
He told me not to move.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imperative as request
"Please, send this letter for me." | <p>ask + to + inf
He asked me to send that letter for him.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imperative as suggestion
"Play handball instead of tennis." | <p>suggest / recommend + that + subject without to
He suggested that I play handball instead of tennis.
suggest / recommend +v-ing
He suggested playing handball instead of tennis.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imperative as advice
"Study your lessons hard." | <p>advise + to + inf
He advised me to study my lessons hard.</p> |

could/couldn't have + past participle

Possibility

could + inf.

(Refers to the general ability to do something in the past)
- Our team **could beat** the star team last week.

could have + P.P

- Something was possible in the past (He **could have bought** these eggs when he went out this morning.)
- Someone had the ability to do something that they didn't do. (She **could have bought** a new phone, but she didn't.)

Past

Impossibility

couldn't + inf

(Unable to do something in the past).
- I **couldn't get** the full mark in Maths yesterday as the exam was for giants.

couldn't have + P.P

(Something wasn't possible in the past)
You **couldn't have seen** Dina today, because she is in Germany at the moment.

Rule	Usage	Examples
could + subj. + inf.?	طلب مؤدب	Could you show me how to use this camera ?
subj.+ could + inf.	اقتراح	You could play football at the club.
could or	أكثر من اقتراح	You could visit the museum or you could go to the park.
could+inf	للتوصيات	You could eat at this resturaunt. It's amazing.

للندم والتنبؤ **should/ shouldn't have + P.P. for regrets and prediction**

Rule	Meaning	Examples
should have + P.P ought to have + P.P	To talk about regret in the past.	He should have studied harder to pass the exam.
shouldn't have + P.P oughtn't to have +	Something in the past wasn't a good idea.	I shouldn't have shouted at my friend . He was angry and I'm sorry.

استخدامات أخرى could/couldn't have for other usages

Rule

could be (Inf.)
might be (Inf.)
may be (Inf.)

Usage

When we are uncertain about something at present.

Examples

Where is Samy? – I don't know. He **could be** at the kitchen or in the living room?

Rule

can't have + P.P
couldn't have + P.P

Usage

I'm certain that something didn't happen.
(past deduction).

Examples

She **can't have passed** the exam because she is crying.

Rule

could have + P.P
may have + P.P
might have + P.P

Usage

The speaker is not sure whether something happened or not.

Examples

He **could have taken** the bags by mistake. I'm not sure.

Rule

could+inf.

Usage

بعد wish/if only للتعبير عن أمنية في المستقبل أو المضارع، وجواب شرط الحالة الثانية

Examples

I **wish/If only** I **could travel** to Europe.

موقع دروس تعليمية اون لاين

Rule

could have + P.P.

Usage

بعد **wish/if only** للتعبير عن أمنية لم تتحقق أو ندم في الماضي وفي جواب الشرط للحالة الثالثة

Examples

I wish I **could have arrived** early but I was so busy that I didn't have the time.

Rule

couldn't + Inf

Usage

It was forbidden/against the law.

Examples

I **couldn't park** in Adly Street as it wasn't allowed.

Unit
5
Being smart online
seem to/(be) meant to/(be) supposed to
seem/ seems to

- To talk about how something or someone appears to be.
 - Huda **seems to be** happy with her exam result.
 - She hasn't said anything, but she **seems to be** having fun.

be meant to + inf

- To talk about what the purpose or truth of something should be.
 - Hospital is **meant to be** clean.
- To talk about something that is expected. .
 - They were **meant to travel** to Paris yesterday.
- To talk about something that is intended.
 - It was **meant to be** a chocolate cake, but I dropped it.

be supposed to + inf

- To talk about obligation.
 - I'm **supposed to wash** the dishes after lunch.
- To talk about what something or someone is likely or expected to do or be..
 - It is **supposed to rain** this afternoon.
- To talk about arrangements. .
 - I'm **supposed to play** a match tonight with my friends .
- To talk about our beliefs about something.
 - Mercedes is **supposed to be** the most expensive car.

استخدامات أخرى لـ mean

1. **mean + v.ing = involve** يشمل/ يضم
Being a teacher **means working** hard for long hours.
2. **mean + to + inf = intend to** ينوي/ يهدف إلى
I **mean to be** a professional player.
3. **mean to** يقصد/ يعنى (غالبًا آخر السؤال) وليس بعدها
What does this word **mean**?
4. **A means – means a** وسيلة مفرد وبها s والجمع به s ولكن بدون
The train is an important **means of** transport.

ملاحظات أخرى

- تعبر 'be + not supposed to' عن المنع والحظر وعدم السماح خاصة مع النفي
- You're not **supposed to do** something = it is not allowed
- You're not **supposed to park** your car here. It's a no parking area.
- تستخدم **supposed to** بمعنى يقال/ قيل
- **be supposed to = be said to**
- She is **supposed to be** one of the toppers. = She is said to be
- تستخدم **seem** بعدها صفة أو بعدها الفعل **like**
- It **seems like** a nuclear bomb has exploded here.
- She **seems excited** about the new experience. = She seems to be excited about the new experience.
- إذا وجدت **it** قبل **seem** وبعدها جملة أما إذا وجدت كلمة **there** أو أي كلمة أخرى نستخدم **to+inf**
- It **seems that** he likes chocolate.
- He **seems to like** chocolate.
- It **seems that** it's raining heavily.
- There **seems to be** a heavy rain.

لوصف العاطفة نستخدم

He doesn't seem himself these days. لا يبدو في حالته هذه الأيام

Unit
6
Learning from our mistakes
Conditional forms

Zero

If+ present simplepresent simple

 – **If/When** you **freeze** water, it **turns** into ice.

First

If+ present simple will/ may /can /should+inf

 – **If** the bus **arrives** late again, I'll **take** a taxi.

Second

If+ past simplewill/would +inf

 – **If I was/were** rich, I **would buy** a villa!

Third

If+ past perfectwould have +pp

 – **If you had slept early**, you **would/could/might have got** up early.

Wish/ If only
Wish (If only) + past simple

 نستخدم **wish + past simple** للتمنى أو الندم في المضارع بشأن موقف نتمنى أن يكون مختلفاً

 I **wish I had** enough money to buy this car.

(I do not have enough money. I regret this now.)

 بعد - **wish** نستخدم **were/was** مع **I/he/she/it** و **were** فقط مع **they/ we/you**.

 I **wish I was/were** not injured to play the match

Wish (If only) + could+ Inf.

 نستخدم **wish + could** للتمنى أو الندم في المضارع بشأن عدم القدرة على فعل شيء

 I **wish I could** travel to London. (I can't travel).

Wish (If only) + past Perfect

 نستخدم **wish + past perfect** للندم عن شيء حدث أو لم يحدث في الماضي

 I **wish I had taken** my father's advice . (But I didn't. It's a pity I didn't take it.)

Alternatives to using if

Alternative		Examples
Unless		I can't watch the match unless I finish my homework.
Provided that/ on condition that/ as long as	+ sentence	He will be rich, provided/ on condition (that)/ as long as he works hard.
Suppose/ Supposing/ Imagine (that)	+ sentence	Suppose/ Supposing/ Imagine (that) your parents had refused the request, how would you have felt?
Without	n/v-ing	I wouldn't be able to solve the problem without your help?
But for	Noun	But for his courage, he wouldn't save the boy.
In case of	Noun	In case of emergency, call the police.
In case	sentence	Take this money in case you need some.
Should	subj. + inf	Should you go to bed early, you won't feel this headache.
Were	subj. + object	Were I you, I wouldn't buy this expensive camera
Were	subj. + to + inf.	Were he to train well, he would play well.
Had	subj. + p.p.	Had you called her, you'd have known the truth.
If it weren't for	n/v.ing	If it weren't for being active, he couldn't finish the task.
If it hadn't been for	n/v.ing	If it hadn't been for Salem, the cases wouldn't have been solved.